

## Man Who Makes Money and Bonds

### He Is a New York Artist, and He Works Three Months on Each New Bill,

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In a quiet spot in New York city, little suggesting money, there lives an individual to whom the bond issue and the bringing out of silver certificates and new bills is of more importance than to any collection of people or Wall street

government againsts and the designer of the new money that will appear upon the street in April.

The making of a dollar bill is to him the work of months, without conditoring the final engraving of the bill in the Treasury. All the year around he is busy caking money, and, though he makes it in a different sense from the money-makers. in general, it is no less a business with

different matter from the designing of a

After the design for a new bill is combill, but it all requires the hand of an artist
before the bond is ready for presentation

After the design for a new bill is completed it is sent to the Treasury for approval. It is discussed, examined critically,

one Character we count on

assisting, and cannot manage it.

'In the case of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's

big birthday celebration, I wanted to

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Mr. Low requires, when there is a bill to be designed, the commission from the Art Department of the Treasury. He is engaged by the job, and he is to get up a bill of such and such denomination after an original design. given him, but he is to do it as soon as he can. The design takes the longest

him, two feet by one foot, or as large him, two feet by one foot, or as large as a good-sized writing pad, the man who makes the ineasy for the Treasury goes to work upon the bill, recalls historical sketches and finelly repudiates all and invests a picture from his own head no original conception.

the new one-dollar bill that is now. being made in the engraving depart-ment of the Trensury the design is a fig-ure design. The title is "History instruction forth. A convergence to Touth, who stands beside her, the growth of the country. In the distance s the Washington Monument and the Cap-tol, and upon a slab at her feet is the constitution of the United States. The drawing for a bill takes three

months, if the artist works upon it in outside work, did a design in two months, but he did not enjoy the work. Three or even four months is note too

The bill is complete when it leaves his The bill is complete warming the and would deceive a color blind person at a distance. The color is lacking. That is all. It is done in black and white, and when the engraving is made it is printed. upon greenback government paper, and the seal is done in deep red. Many of deted designs are in oil colors, the artist, and are exquisite

The fine lines that an artist must draw can be noted by studying a greet Every mark upon it must be made by his hand, and made carefully. If there is a carciess stroke, the Treasury Bepartment, which is a very able and critical one, will reject it; and the man who makes money

will have to make it over again The recompense for the designing of gov-The recompense for the designing of sovernment bills is very small. It is a great deal less than an able artist could carn at doing other kinds of work. In three montes he ceald freeco a large wall or paint a picture for the Academy that would bring in its thousands. But the designing of bank notes is a matter of pride with every American artist, and he would rather every American artist, and he would rather do it at a pairty sum than paint pictures for a fortune. Unless necessity compels an artist to paint for a living, he will do bank notes whenever the government shall commission him. The pay is sure and good, but it is no such fortune as great good, but it is no such fortune as great artists get for their pictures. Unde Sam is not niggardic, but he camoot be expected to pay fancy prices for his currency. It is only a few years since that great artists began designing bank notes and United States bonds. Formerly a good stock portrait would be made of a states-

Bond Issues Do Not Commonly Have New Denew lettering and ornamented with small

designs, would pass for the new design after which the bank bills were printed. The result of this cheap way of getting The result of this cheap way of getting money made was that the money of the United States was a laughing slock for foreign bank officials. Persons spending money do not notice the design, but the effect upon foreign governments is letter when a really good piece of art work is placed upon our bills. Travelers consider the money of Spain the prettiest money they ever handle, but in a lew years they will find United States money worthy a place alongside Spain.

place alongside Spain.

When there is a bond issue, as in the present case, and bonds are issued in what may be called an emergency manner, with-out ceremony beyond the receiving of bids, the United States does not commonly order a special design for its bends. The Treasiry makes a selection from an old engraving. perhaps a picture of a statesman, and sets it in a new drawing, which, being properly lettered and ornamented, answers the purpose of an elaborate new design.

When the United Stattes chooses to do this, it is perfectly correct to do so. Few

persons see the government bonds, and the engraving department, which is very economic cal in its inside workings considers the bond plenty good enough for its limited circula-tion. In the matter of a bill it is different. A bill passes through many hands. Its average aids is three years. After the design for a new bill is com-pleted it is sent to the Transver for an

compared with previous drawings for bills, and finally sent back with the approval of the Treasury. The acties then finishes it up.

After the finished design has gone back from the artist to the Treasury the real work.

begins. The design must pass through the engraving process; and so carefully is this done and so magnificent is the finished die that it is a matter of months of work for the department. The present new dollar bill which is expected out in April has been fourteen months in the engravers' hands or fourteen months since it was completed by Mr. Low, and it is not turned off yet for the public. The care and time spent upon it give people an idea of the work re-quired to counterfelt a bill. So intricate and elaborate is the new bill that counter-

feiting will be impossible. As the work progresses a proof of the finished portion is sent to the artist who designed it. He notices the finished work carefully, and, if there has been an accident in the engraving, he notifies the government engraving department, and the ork is done over again. So it goes on

It is a noteworthy instance of the shrewd-ness of Uncle Sam's lieutenants that never do ther allow the artist to see more than a portion of the finished proof. The entire bill, reduced, engraved and printed, he never sees until It is a dollar bill like any other

sees antilit is a doubt off the any other bill in his pocket.

As another instance of Uncle Sam's shrewiness be it noted that no magazine, newspaper or individual is allowed to copy the design upon a bill in its completeness, and though "the man who makes money" kindly supplied the material for this talk and showed the writer a copy of the orig-inal design of the bill, it could not be copied for printing in with this article.

A description of it is all the government allows. Their theory is that if a plate were made for printing a bill in a newspaper it might accidentality fall into the hands of unacrupilous persons who might dispose of it to counterfeiters who would pay a large sum of money for it.

The United States bonds that are exciting so much interest are turned off carefully in the Government Bureau of Engraving and Frinting. Each must be perfect. If one is binreed, or slighted, or printed crooked, it is blorred, or slighted, or printed crooked, It is destroyed and another printed in place of it. Each inch of the government parch-ment and bank note paper must be accounted for, and if an extra piece is taken, either the blurred bond, or a sharp record of it, must be inserted to take the place of the additional piece of paper used. No one can trifle with bank note paper.

When the bonds and bills go to press, as printing them is called, the work of the artist is done. In the case of a bond issue, the printing of the bond is very critical work. Each one is numbered, counted, and watched by a staff of Treas ury officials whose record is above sus-picion. When the bonds are turned of, they are tied in packages and given into the custody of a Treasury official, who, with an escort, takes them to the man who has bought them. He conducts them in person, as the queen's crown is taken back to the crown jewels. The matter of the transfer of the bonds

la done quietly. In the last bond issue it is said that no less responsible individual than Logan Carlisle, a son of the Secretary, personally conducted them to the purchaser.

"The man who makes money" is never

a rich man, for he makes it for his country and keeps but little himself. But he is necessarily a patriot, or he could not be inbued with the natriotic sentiment that is necessary for the designing of a United States bank note or bond.

Hundreds of Them Being Completed in Time for Exhibition During Convention Week.

#### OUEEN VICTORIA BECOMES SENATOR HILL

Brice Must Be New, but Bismarck Is Cleveland by Changing His Clothes.

#### NAPOLEON IS McKINLEY

(Copyright, 1896.)

After the scademics and the salons get through their winter excitement there will come the Grand Opening of the Exhibition of Ceroplastic Art. This is the art of making wax figures. Though less pretentious in its claims, this art exhibition is seen by more people, is more "realistic" in execution and costs more than the National Academy exhibits. It is old in history. having been begun by Mmc. Tussaud during the French Revolution, and there are few people who have not at some time

This year the exhibition of art takes the form of political figures and convention history. The exhibition is not a single one. different branches of it being seen in different parts of the country, but all over there will be found the one general motif, the politician, and what he can do and has done

for his country.

One morning last week your writer strolled into one of the workshops of a wax-works exhibition, and had the pleas. are of chatting an hour with the chief of the large staff of wax-workers. This centleman, dressed in a long, white linear obe, as becomes an artist who bandles deficate work, stood upon a tall box working industriously upon a head that wirth have belonged to anybody in town.

"You catch me," said he, looking up, in an embarrassed way and brandshing the shears as though in a hurry to achieve comething, "at the worst minute for me, if the boy had kept you ringing the bell five minutes longer I should have had something to show you. As it is —" A shrug nearly lifted the pointed beard of the artist to a level with the sharp-looking pectacles. I am glad to catch you in the midst

of your interesting work."

A delighted smale spread over the industrious features. "Yes, it is interesting work. But now I am engaged in the bardest part of it. To tell you frankly, I am transforming the features of Queen Victoria to those of Hill. Victoria's birthday is coming, but we have something new for that. At present there is a de-mand for Hill. 'Have you got Hill? Where is Hill?" our country visitors and I have promised to get Hill ready for

the opening this afternoon.

"For Hill we take off Victoria's hair, clipping it short in the back and pulling it out on top. We put a mustache on her and we take off her skirt and wrap. The attitude is like Hill's. Dressed up to a black suit, with one hand on her knee, Victoria will be David B. Hill before she knows it. We will place him in the Democratic council scene, and he will be tared at as though he had never exchanged dentity with the queen. Is it easy to do? Victoria's features and figure readily become Hill.

"Now you are going to say that our art exhibition would be a disappointment to the public if they could see it being prepared. But there you are mistaken. Where we can 'assist' one figure, as we call it, we have to make a hundred. Often we count on

But our manager wouldn't allow it. 'Make von can use it for Morton afterwards."

I set the manikin girls at work upon the figure, and the wardrobe woman to getting the drapery arranged. We moulded an entirely new head, put in hig blue eyes. threaded all that gray hair through the scalp and seated her on a platform with a group of woman's rights people around her. That figure, counting the six ounces of gray hair, cost us \$500, but I followed out my orders.

'And what was the result? Why, she's set away now to remain until-until an event shall render her a person passed away into history. She wouldn't make We would have had to shave her off, build her up talier, scalp her put on a flat wig and take off two of her chins. It couldn't be done. The manager calized that he had tied up money, but it ouldn't be belped then.

"You want to know how a wax figure can cost \$500. I tell you it could cost \$700 without any effort on our part to spend money. First, we have to have a plaster cast

of the person. This is hard to get and

## UICTORIA'S 600 HOUSES.

#### Also Possesses Countless Acres of Forests and 400 Yachts.

Baltimore Herald. The announcement that Queen Victoria is to leave by will Osborne House to one daughter, the lease of Abergeldie House to another, and Balmorat, the royal residence in the Highlands, to the Duke of Connaught, recalls the fact that the man who would devour this particular widow's houses must

make an uncommonly full meal. It was discovered a few years since that he queen owned 600 houses in various parts of England, not royal residences, but rentrielding property, and that about 6,000 houses had been built by crown lessees on building leascholds held by the queen. She then had also rents from markets and tolls from ferries, besides the proceeds of mines and other works upon her property or the

crown property. Osborne, on the Die of Wight, and Balmoral in the Highlands, are the private property of the queen, and are maintained out of her own income. But she has the use of a few royal palaces besides, and these are main tained by the nation at an annual expenditure ranging from \$2,500 to \$50,600. The queen is in the occupancy of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the White Lodge, Pat Richmond Park and part of St. James Palace. The remainder of the last named palace is occupied by other members of

the royal family. The queen has four rather old-fashione yachts on which she makes her sea journeys although the oldest of them probably is Dollar Is Coming Out in April used seldom or never. The four cost originally about \$1.375,000. The newest is 1.890 tons displacement, and cost a trille over \$500,000. It costs annually about \$65,000.



"Oh, Yes, Victoria's Features and Figure Readily Become Hill."



"Bismarck Will Become Cleveland as Soon as a Dress Suit Is Put On.



"For Reed We Scalp Paderewski.'



"Watch Me Turn Napoleon's Lock to McKinley's, Then I'll Strip Him."

Waxwork Artist Hoped to Turn Mrs Stanton into Morton, but Couldn't Shave Her.

#### SCALPING PADEREWSKI FOR SPEAKER REED

One New Figure Costs \$500, So You Can't Blame Them for Using Makeovers.

#### DETAIL IN CEROPLASTIC

expensive. We get a plaster head of people as soon as they become prominen and lay it away in the workshop. Suddenly they make a speech or kill somebody, and then we melt up the wax, color it pink, if it is a woman, stir in a little red if it is a man and pour it into the mould.

When it is in we let it stand until the itside has cooled enough to make a shell We turn it then right side up, and the wax runs out, leaving the head hollow. Then we turn it over to the feature artist, "He takes it upon his shelf and shaves off the creases made by the seams in the

cast. And when he has got it as fair as a pink rose or se smooth as a red beet, he reaches up inside the head with a hot piec of metal and holds the hot end where the eye ought to be until there is an eye socket in the wax. Of course the place for the eye has been provided for in the cast. "The eyes are fastened in place inside by hand until they are drooping enough

for a life-like appearance. "The head now goes to the hairdresser And the real work begins. If it is a woman it is a long and painstaking opera tion that now comes off, but if it is man it is not so very long, unless it is man with hair like Calvin S. Brice. I declare I was tempted to wig him by the time the bairdresser had worked a day and had only two inches of that ruddy curly hair in place.

'The bair is put in by needles. Two needles are stuck in the end of a stick. The hair is pressed upon the scalp, and the needles bury it in the wax. When we made flarrison we used an ounce of hair—which is a great deal for a man but you must remember that beard of his, short and full of hairs. That took time, and now they say he isn't going to ren. But we wax-work people have to take our risks.

"We love Cleveland. He is our greatest pet. If we could we would elect him, On account of his politics? I'm afraid no. But you see he's such a capital subject. Look at that Cleveland now standing over there! He is dressed like Bismarck, on account of the celebration in Germany we have been having. But Bismarck will ecome Cleveland as soon as a dress suit is put on him and a little coloring done. Touching up accomplishes as much for a man as it dops for a painting You make a new passiting with a brust and you make a new man with a spatula. Watch me later.

"I am going to do a funny thing now. I have to hugh when I do it. I make Reed out of another public character. For Reed I scalp Padercwski, Padercwski, you say, bas a pointed face. So be had. but when we thought of making Reed out of him we moded a little wax around his chin and cheeks, and now he is Reed. The clothes? Oh, we used Reed's old manikin. If Paderewski should run away with a millionaire's daughter we will shave off Reed's checks quickly, put on his wig. and have Paderewski skimming the keys of our parlor grand piano, the one that Is now being played by 'Calve in her own

"I am always sorry to turn Napoleon into McKinley, because I like Nap., and because his ciothes are such a bother to get off and on. Those boots take strength. Watch me turn Napoleon's lock to McKinley's. Then I'll strip him and show you how we See,"he cried later, pulling off Napoleon's

boots and unsnapping his feet.
"Bring me bigger feet and longer ankles. We will have McKinley as soon as we can get a striped suit from a tailor. He is such a favorite, when we show him, that we have to buy a new suit a month. Relic hunters snip of a piece of cloth, and we pretend we don't see them.

We have got to make forty figures this week to get ready for our political opening. We can only transform a few characteristic faces, you know. Do we use the wardrobes over again? Oh, yes. Look," pointing to a figure of a woman kneeling without any clothes on; "that's Eugenie at the tomb of the Prince Imperiat. We took off her moproing for Mme. Carnot. But we will put it back on her, as she is one of the standards.

"Drop in again, as soon as we have the nomination of Presidential candidates in St. Louis and Chicago.
"And say, if you like a figure of yourself-

I think I could fix over Guiteau-we've never used him since Garfield's death-so he'd look like you."

## HE SHIPS THE GOLD.

Peter Shay Packs the Yellow Metal in Kegs. Chicago Journal.

A sturdy old man whose office is in a dingy little building downtown is an important factor in the gold shipments that are made from this country. James Shay is the man's name, and he superrises the handling of nearly all the gold soin and bullion that is shipped abroad. Shay is a cooper by trade, and in his little shop at 18 Fletcher street are made rearly all the kegs and boxes in which the precious yellow metal is shipped.

It is needless to say that the cooper of Fletcher street has been a very busy man these last few years, and conservative estimate of the gold which he and his assistants have handled during the last twelve months ould be \$150,000,000.

When a banker or some large exporting house finds it necessary to make a ship-ment to Europe, about the first thing that is done is to send for Mr. Shay, who has a virtual monopoly of this part of the busiess. Gold for shipment abroad is packed in kegs and boxes, just as the fancy of the shipper may dictate. For amounts exceeding \$500,000 kegs are generally used, as they are easier to handle, and contain \$50. 000 each. The empty kegs are made of well-seasoned oak and barded with hoops of steel. When packed and sealed each keg weighs nearly 200 pounds. The boxes ised by the cooper are made of basswood or oak, neatly dovetailed. These are so bound with strips of steel.

After the gold has been put in stout canvas bags, containing \$5,000 or \$10,000







## War Talk and Our Ambassadors

In each country where there is war or our Minister to Greece entative of the United States is rendered loubly difficult by state troubles.

Few of these representatives have residences provided for them, and none find hey have a salary adequate for the enteraining of powers whose wounded feelings must be placated by lavish hospitality. Their osition would be an unenvied one were it not for the life-long nonovattending a sucessful performance of diplomatic duties.
Other countries make a point of owning their own legation nomes. In Washington England owns one of the finest squares in

England owns one of the finest squares in the city. But it is the policy of the United States not to do so. The only foreign land owned by this country is situated in Korca, the East Indies, Siam and Jupan. In the Orient it is imperative to own the legation, as our ministers on going there. Ind it impossible to live four years in the houses provided by the natives.

One of the prettiest houses in the Orient is the American legation of China, where Minister Denby and his family rive. It is a typical Chinese house, as well by from the street, and surrounded by the said of the street sights of Pekin and keep in the street sights of Pekin and keep in the street in the story also so the Chinese dones.

able side of the Chinese dans fiving among Mr. Denby speaks highly of China and his legation home. He has held his position through several administrations, and in the legation, which is on one of the pretitest streets of Pekin, all American affairs are transacted. Here lives the charge d'affaires, at and the secretaries, and all nected with the legition. In time of war the Chinese minister suffers. The Chinese think he should bring troops to their aid, and so closely was Minister Deaby watched that

a practical quarantine was maintained around the house. The United States pays a rental of \$3,-500 a year for Minister Denby's home, which is a large sum to pay for rent in China. But the United States does noth-ing small. It is willing to spend the money for a legation, but it is a matter partly of

policy and partly of patriotic sentiment not to own land outside America. The home of Partlett Tripp in Austria is upon the "Schwindgasse," in a long row of legation houses. The house has been occupied many years by successive min sters from America, and it is pointed out

to American tourists as "home" in a

to American courists as none in a strange land.

In this house Minister Washburn lives with his wife and stepdaughter, Miss Ethel Washburn, one of the pretriest girls of the West, and the belle of Vienna. The house west, and the belte of victima. The source is a modest one, renting low, and the \$10,000 a year allowed to the minister to Austria would be sufficient if little entertaining were done. As it is, Mr. Minister Tripp spends twice that sum. So did Col. Fred Grant, who was there before him. Referring to the smoothness of the Tripp

ministry, an American who was in Vienna a month ago, at the time of the kaiser's outburst, says that never once did Min-ister Tripp refer to the kaiser, even when ister Tripp refer to the kaiser, even when taiking to the Emperor Franz Josef. Franz Josef of Austria is supposed to hate the Kaiser of Germany, and a word of con-demnation would have been very grate-ful to him, but Bartlett Tripp, able diplo-mat that he is, spoke never a word. The late Theodore Runyon, ambassador

to Germany, protested several times during the last year against the lack of a permanent legation in Germany. His main plea was that with a legation belonging to the United States, the question of house furnishing would be settled. Carpets, formiture and decorations would remain year after year, through all administra-tions, and the new-conier would not have to spend half a year's salary upon the fitting up of his legation.

It is said the vacant post to Germany,

It is said the vacant post to Germany, now filled by Minister Uhl, was carneally desired by Mrs. Potter Paimer for her husband, and that the only object the Potter Paimers had in wanting a legation in so difficult a country as Germany was honor attached thereto, and the cultivation of the many friendships made with Germans during the Fair. Mrs. Paimer's sister, Mrs. Fred Grant, was the finest diplomat ever abroad. The question of salary would not weigh with them.

None of the four ambassadors—Eustis of France, Bayard of England, Uhl of Germany, or Wayne MacVengh of Italy—have permanent legations. Mr. MacVengh for some time fixed in a hore, and it was in the corridor of the largest hotel in Rome where he first lived that

he stood in dress suit waiting when the he stood in cress suit waiting with the carriage drove up to exect him to Umberto's presence.

There were four carriages with fronts of glass, each as large as Victoria's royal landau. Four white horses drew each carriage. The harness was in scarfet and black, and the cushions of the car-riage that was to take Mr. MacVeagh were of scarlet, while sixteen servants waited upon him, perched upon their respective carriages. Thus the procession moved toward the pulsee, with Ambassador

hotel in Rome where he first lived that

MacVeagh cowering in the middle carriage.

This is enough to give a hint of extent of magnificence in which an

## Pays Dear for Meat, All Because of Venezuela.

bassador must live abroad, for he would hardly dure, for the sake of his country's name, to travel about the city with fewer than two horses, better with four. The four ambassadors get \$17,000 a year, except Ambassador MacVeagh, who gets \$12,000. But this is so inadequate, especially in time of trouble, when money must be spent, that representatives trouble lest they have that honor thrust upon them. In feisurely italy the war talk has scarcely touched the minister thus far.

Minister Alexander of Greece, says he can live more comfortably upon his \$6,500 a year, with the rank of minister, than he could upon \$17,000 as an ambassador. with the effquette of the ambusador to maintain. So much does the rumor of war affect a minuter's home that since the beginning of the Venezuelan contro-versy, it is said, the Grecian botther who supplies Minister Alexander has charged him double, as his sympathies are with a botther.

brother, an English sailor. The Alexander house is a large square tructure in Athens. It flusts on holidays of a city mansion in this country. servants are natives, and its garden is filled with the flowers of Greece, while around its doors hang the "types" of Greece, the peasants selling trifles, the flower girls and the beggars. It is a very comfortable lega-tion, and Minister Alexander, with his wife and daughter, has been singularly successful in making it a home for Americans travel-ing in Greece.

Minister Lewis Baker of Nicaragua, lives in a milive house, with two stories, a deep veranda and all native servants. He has vertains and an native servants. He has madehimself somuch one of the Nicaraguma that his friends in Minnesota, his native State, who are "on the inside," claim that but for his office the trouble over the Nicaraguan canal would have become as serious as the Venezuela dispute. He has a way of making his natives respect him, and through all the trouble, his home has and, through all the trouble, his home has been as peaceful as a summer sky.

On the first day of Minister Baker's arrival in Nicaragua, the mission included Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador-Minister Baker went out for a walk. A crowd soon gathered around him; following the "Ministro Americano." This, Mr.

Baker being a modest man, did not reich, so he stepped into a barber shop. In the barber schair sata man with lathered face, partly shaved. As soon as the barber saw his illustrious visitor heunceren ordered the custo step aside until the Ministro Americ served. Against the Ministro Americano was served. Against this proceeding Mr. Baker protested and insisted that the birber finish his present job, allowing him to wait his turn. Not The minister's wants must be attended to before all others, he insisted, and demanded that Mr. Baker take the chair

The woes of the minister abroad do not affect Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, minister to Persia. Though upon a subary of only \$5,000 a year, he lives like a prince and is the hosem triend of the Snah. He is the only foreign minister who takes over affairs with a ruler as he would with a blood brother.

Minister McDonnid's house is a beauti all the exquisite brica-brac of the East. The servants in the house number 100. Minister McDonaid is a backelor in frail health. Epon his last visit to this country, two years ago, the shah said: "I com-mission you to bring back a wife from your country. Yes, bring back twenty of them, Or one, and I will lean you the others." When Minister McDonald told the shah he was unmarried and had no children his

najesty was as open-mouthed with as tonishment as a gentlemo exquisite could well be. The shah has his pertrait upon the postoge

stamps of Persia. "That is an excellent interess of me," he said, handling one of new stamps of Persia to Minister Me In time of peace the foreign representa-

is war talk they pray that it may be hushed, for what was merely a diplomatic errand becomes one of danger, expense, strategy, and discomfort. How Denby, in

Far-off China, Was Quarantined for Protection in Time of War.

the boxes or kegs, which, in turn, are sealed with tape and wax in three or four places. They are then placed on a truck and conveyed to the steamship pler.

The Natives Take Sides Warmly

# signs All to Themselves.